

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels, (carton) "A liquid antiseptic," (bottle) "A liquid antiseptic * * * As an antiseptic the liquid should be used full strength," were false and misleading.

On March 23, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18098. Misbranding of Mykel corrective dentifrice. U. S. v. 52 Bottles of Mykel Corrective Dentifrice. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25483. I. S. No. 11963. S. No. 3722.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Mykel corrective dentifrice, from the shipment herein described having shown that the label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On December 16, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 52 bottles of Mykel corrective dentifrice, remaining in the original bottles at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Kent Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., on or about September 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium perborate and talc, flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Corrective Dentifrice * * * keeps gums healthy—Unexcelled for Pyorrhetic * * * Infections."

On March 17, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18099. Misbranding of Tanlac rheumatism treatment. U. S. v. One Dozen Packages of Tanlac Rheumatism Treatment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25553, I. S. No. 11975. S. No. 3786.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Tanlac rheumatism treatment, showed that it consisted of a liniment and tablets, that the liniment contained less alcohol than declared on the label, and that the carton, bottle label of the liniment, the label of the box containing the tablets, and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the preparation possessed certain curative and therapeutic properties which it did not.

On December 29, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one dozen packages of the said Tanlac rheumatism treatment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the International Proprietaries (Inc.), Dayton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped from Dayton, Ohio, on or about January 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of a liniment and tablets. The liniment contained alcohol (45 per cent), chloroform, volatile oils including methyl salicylate, camphor, eucalyptus oil, mustard oil, soap, and water. The tablets contained acetylsalicylic acid (4.2 grains each), and extracts of plant drugs including a resin.